

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

A SPLIT TENDENCY.

THE SOUTHERN PLOT.

Northern and Southern Democracy.

TWO CANDIDATES TO BE PUT IN THE FIELD.

THE HOUSE TO DECIDE.

The Senate to Elect the Vice-President.

MR. BIGLER'S NEW PLATFORM.

PERSONAL COLLISIONS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHARLESTON, April 28, 1860.

A split in the Convention is now regarded as inevitable, as the platform will be rejected by a decided vote, and the South will not compromise on less. Yancey and others claim that they have already conceded more than was intended. The States intending to withdraw are Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. The Douglas men contend that portions of these delegations will remain, thus impairing the moral force of the secession, but they have not considered that when a sectional stampede begins, it will probably extend beyond their control. This movement is to be made on calculation, with a view of running Douglas North, and probably Davis South, throwing the election into the House, and, failing to carry this out, the Southern States which are tied will endeavor to deprive the election of Vice-President on the Senate, and thus carry off the prize.

That portion of the South in the Convention which favors disunion will readily join, though not connected with it, the reverse. Word urges this game upon Southern delegations before departure.

The depth of Southern feeling has not yet appeared on the surface of the proceedings of the Convention at all, but will be exhibited when the explosion occurs.

Mr. Bigler to-day sprung a new platform on the Convention, combining part of Bayard's and part of the minority report, with the following resolution on Slavery:

Resolved, That the Democratic party stands pledged to the doctrine that it is the duty of the Government to maintain the constitutional right of property of every species, and to enforce all the decisions of the Supreme Court in reference thereto.

The Convention has refused to instruct the Committee, so that all platforms go back to them, and two plans will be reported, the majority probably embodying Mr. Bigler's resolution, and perhaps more.

The Douglas men were taken by surprise at Mr. Bigler's movement to recommit, which only prevailed by a majority.

CHARLESTON, April 29, 1860.

The crisis is fast approaching, both sides being worried and anxious for a close of the contest. The debate was terminated by consent yesterday, after several representative men had been fairly heard.

Mr. Bigler's movement to recommit all resolutions, previously reported, was sprung without notice or consultation and mainly because Hendrick B. Wright had voted against the majority platform in Committee in opposition to the opinion of a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation. Fast recommitment, though carried by a majority of one, is claimed on one side as a test of the relative strength of parties in the Convention. But this is denied by the Douglas men, who assume to name votes which will be gained when the final struggle comes. That will be the turning point of the whole controversy, and will be watched with deep interest. Each party is equally confident of success, and nothing but the record will determine the result.

When the platform was first reported, the Douglas men boldly claimed at least 170 votes against it. They were mistaken short of that count in full Convention yesterday, and yet it is regarded as more ominous than the other by the Douglas leaders. This evidence of weakness on the test of principle proved conclusively that their strength had been exaggerated.

The Southern side, however, also exhibited signs of distrust as to the result, by their filibustering against a decisive vote through several hours last night; but they finally triumphed, with the understanding that the test should be made to-morrow.

In several votes, the aggregate of the Convention has not been exact, and the absences were mainly Southern.

The Convention sat over ten hours yesterday, and the confusion last night exceeded anything witnessed in Congress. Gen. Cushing restored order only by threatening to leave the chair. The South was determined a vote should not be taken, and succeeded. Motions to adjourn sine die were made from that side, thus increasing the temper in extreme delegations.

The last platform was reported by 17 to 16 on the first vote, Oregon and California voting with the South. The minority divided into two parts; 12 for the platform reported by Mr. Sumner, and 4 for the Cincinnati platform by Mr. Butler.

Gen. Cushing will speak to-morrow for the Southern platform. There has been a quiet movement from the beginning to start him as a candidate at the convenient moment, but the prejudice against Massachusetts militates against it seriously.

Collector Baker of Philadelphia and Hendrick B. Wright had a collision yesterday, resulting from the action of the latter in the Platform Committee. Mr. Baker charged Wright with betraying his trust, at which blows followed, when mutual friends interfered. Though the Douglas interest is in the minority of that delegation, they succeeded in getting a representation in the Committee on Organization and Platform by pledges yet unredemmed.

If the platform of the majority should be defeated to-morrow, and the Southern States retire, as is proposed, Messrs. Winston of Alabama, Gadsden of Georgia, and a few others, are expected to remain in the Convention and vote for their States, as Mr. Commander did for South Carolina in 1844.

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He was interrupted by Mr. Bishop of Connecticut, who claimed the floor, on the ground that he moved the previous question at the time of adjournment last night.

The Chair decided that the motion for the previous question last night was not seconded, and therefore Mr. Bigler was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Bigler then introduced the Bayard resolutions, hoping that they may be the means of reconciliation. He reserved, as a means of testing the sense of the Convention, that they be referred back to the committee, with instructions to report the Bayard resolutions to the Convention in one hour.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, denounced the motion as half an hour was then spent in discussing points of order.

The Chair decided Mr. Bigler in order, who demanded the previous question.

Mr. Montgomery moved that the motion be laid on the table.

Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether the motion would not carry the whole subject, resolutions and all, with it.

Mr. S. of Michigan objected to the inquiry, saying, we will ascertain when the vote is taken.

After further debate, the Chair stated that the motion lay on the table the previous question carries with it the several platforms.

Mr. Montgomery then withdrew the motion to lay on the table.

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The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh resolutions are the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth of those reported by the majority.

The vote was announced as follows, amid great excitement: Yea, 152; nays, 151. So the motion was carried.

The nays were: Maine, 5; New-Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 5; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 4; New-York, 3; New-Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 3; Maryland, 2; Virginia, 1; Missouri, 1; Tennessee, 1; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 5; Iowa, 4; Minnesota, 3. All the balance (152) were in the affirmative.

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Mr. Burrows of Arkansas followed in a speech.

The Southern side of the question, commencing at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock. He maintained that the South had upheld the Democratic party from the beginning of the Government to the present day; that the South had been foremost in fighting the battles of the Union, and that, in fact, the Democratic party owes everything to the South. The South has extended the boundaries of the country, and has furnished the means at all times of paying the debts of the country. His remarks were of the most violent and inflammatory character, and amid the impetuosity to come to a vote, the noise, confusion, and stamping was so great that he could scarcely be heard beyond the rostrum. He continued, despite the noise, to speak at the height of his voice. He considered the Northern Democrats as worse than the Black Republicans. He did not care whether the Black Republicans whipped them, or they whipped the Black Republicans. Of the two, he considered the Black Republicans as the most open and manly foe of the South. As to Douglas, he would not say yet, even if he was nominated. He considered him as great an enemy to the South as the traitor Seward was.

Mr. Chubb of Arkansas obtained the floor, and said that he had intended to address the Convention to-night, but he had now come to the conclusion that this debate was causing a wider breach instead of procuring harmony. If continued it will inevitably result in the disruption of the Convention. He therefore called the previous question.

Mr. Jackson of Georgia moved an adjournment. Ohio demanded that the vote on adjournment be taken by States, which resulted as follows: Ayes, 97; Nays, 265.

The Douglas men voted against the adjournment, and the opponents of Douglas in favor of it.

Mr. Jackson of Georgia asked a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution.

The proposition was received with shouts of approbation, indicating a bitterness of feeling unprecedented. The previous question was then ordered by acclamation.

Another motion was made to adjourn and a vote by States demanded.

Motion lost—Yea 139, Nays 160.

Mr. Lawrence of Louisiana inquired whether a motion to adjourn sine die would be in order?

The President decided the motion not in order at that time.

Mr. Seward of Georgia moved a reconsideration of the vote ordering the previous question.

Mr. Cochrane of New-York contended that the motion was out of order and contrary to parliamentary law.

The President decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Jackson of Georgia moved to lay all the resolutions and platforms on the table.

Mr. Sanbury of Delaware, moved that the Convention adjourn.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan contended that no business had transpired since the previous motion to adjourn, and hence that the present one was out of order.

Mr. Jackson renewed his motion to lay the whole subject on the table.

A vote was taken on the motion, and it was lost by Yea 24, Nays 282.

The yeas consisted of Georgia, 8; Florida, 3; Massachusetts, 41.

Mr. Gittings of Maryland moved an adjournment, amid noise and confusion that would have drowned the voice of a 20-pounder.

A vote by States was ordered upon the motion, and it was lost by Yea 139, Nays 178.

Mr. Gittings then moved a recess for one hour.

Mr. Jackson moved to reconsider the report against Bob motions were pronounced out of order.

Mr. Lawrence of Louisiana moved a call of the roll. The President decided a call of the house out of order after the previous question had been ordered.

Mr. Lawrence appealed from the decision of the Chair, but finally withdrew his appeal.

A scene of disorder here ensued that was almost deafening.

Mr. Butler of Massachusetts said his side was willing to adjourn as soon as the main question was adopted.

Mr. Bigler endeavored to make a proposition, but was called down.

The President said that if this contest and uproar continued, he would feel bound, in duty